

### Third Part.

### Lesson II.

V

We have used 'to' as a preposition. but it can only be a preposition when it goes before its object.

We often find 'to' before a verb. then it is not a preposition, but just a little sign belonging to the verb. & shewing in what way it is used.

There are different ways or modes of using a verb.

You may use it with 'to' before it: He learns to write.

You may ~~say~~ just say that the action happens.



He writes.

You may be in doubt about it - If he write a page.

You may say he has the power.

He may write.

He can write

or you may tell him to write!

These different ways or modes of using a verb are called moods - a word which means the same thing.

Verbs are used in different ways.

These ways are called moods.

## Lesson II.

When a verb has 'to' before it, it cannot have a subject. So of course it cannot be either singular or plural.

Also Because such verbs cannot have subjects, they cannot be predicates.

Neither do they show anything about time. whether the action is past, present or yet to come.

For these reasons we say that verbs with 'to' before them are in the infinitive mood. Therefore we cannot say much about them.



Indeed these infinitive moods are more like name-words than anything else.

They are the names of the verbs. If we wish to speak of a verb, we call it 'the verb 'to be,' or the verb 'to write,' or the verb 'to go'.

just as we should say - 'the dog Rover.' ~~the man~~

Because infinitive moods are like name-words, we often find one made a subject - as if it were a noun. We say -

'To swing' is great fun.

The thing we speak of is 'to swing'.

Sometimes an infinitive mood makes an object.

I like to read.

like what? 'to read'. 'to read' is the object of 'like'.

Infinitive moods are the names of the verbs.

They may be subjects or objects ~~in~~ of sentences.



Lesson III.

The next is the mood that tells or declares what happens.

We walk. They walked.

I am walking. He will walk.

These verbs are all in the declaring mood. as they just say what takes place.

This mood is called Indicative, which is another word for declaring.

There are some other ways or forms of declaring.

We may declare with a doubt. by putting if or

though, or some other doubting word before the subject. If he go.

We may declare so as to show that there is power to do the action.

The real verb must always have a helping verb, (may, or can, or might, or could, would, or should) along with it to show this power.

He could come.

The indicative mood also asks questions.

Indicative moods are always predicates, & always have subjects.



When a question is asked, the subject comes after the verb instead of before it.

Is Charles a good boy?

Verbs that have subjects are in the indicative mood.

Verbs used to declare or to ask

Subjunctive part in here

V

## Lesson IV

There is one more way of using a verb.

It may be used to make a request - or to command - It is rather odd that we use just the same words for a request - or a command. The difference is in the tone of voice. 'Come here' may be a request or a command, according to who says it & how it is said.

As the verb is the same in both cases, this way of using it is called the commanding mood.

You very likely know



that imperative is  
another word for commanding.

The imperative mood  
is always a predicate, but  
an odd thing about it is  
that it never has a subject.

We say - Come here -  
Sit down. Shut the door -  
Open the window.

Of course we mean - You  
come here. You sit down  
but the subject is always  
understood, & you see  
it does not sound right  
to say it.

W

When the verb commands  
it is in the imperative  
mood.

The imperative mood  
has no subject.

The imperative mood is  
always understood.



## Lesson V.

The predicate often has another part besides the object.

Words joined to the predicate to tell something about the action, as where or when it happens, or how it is done, are called adjuncts.  
A word which means. joined to.

Henry come here.

Henry, come now.

Come to me quickly.

Go it at once.

Here, now, quickly, at once are adjuncts that shew how, where, or when the

action is done.

A predicate may have two or three adjuncts belonging to it. —

Bring it here, ~~some~~ carefully to morrow.

Predicates may have adjuncts.

Adjuncts shew something about the action, as how, where or when it is done.



Lesson VI.

These adjuncts - words added to the verbs - are mostly adverbs.

Ad-verbs get their name because they are added to verbs.

Adverbs are of just the same use to verbs that adjectives are to nouns.

Indeed by changing adjectives a very little we may turn them into adverbs.

A beautiful song.

Beautiful is an adjective & belongs to the noun song.

She sings beautifully.

Beautifully is an adverb and belongs to the verb sings.

Describing adjectives may be changed into adverbs by adding 'ly' to them.

These are describing adverbs that show how actions are done.

Number adjectives may be made <sup>into</sup> adverbs in the same way. First - firstly.

Adverbs also show place as Lay it down there.

Time. as - Come soon.

Others have no particular meaning as yes, no, really, indeed, ~~not~~. Adverbs belong to verbs as adjectives do to nouns.



### Lesson VIII.

An advert is really a short way of saying two or three words.

If we could not say here,  
we must say in this place.  
now . . . at this time.

nicely . . . in a nice manner.

That is, we should use a preposition and its object where we now use an advert.

As adverbs are so much shorter, we use them when we can. Still it often happens that prepositions and their objects come in as the adjuncts to the predicate

instead of adverbs.

Put your book on the table.

Put it where? on the table.

I will come in a minute.

I will come when? in a minute.

Prepositions and their objects are used as adjuncts.



## Lesson VIII.

Though adverbs truly belong to verbs, they often make themselves very useful to adjectives also.

If a story is pretty and we wish to say how much so, then the adverb helps.

very pretty.

exceedingly pretty.

so pretty.

rather pretty.

truly pretty.

most pretty.

Adverbs may belong to adjectives.

## Lesson IX.

Adverbs also help each other in the same way as they help adjectives. by shewing how much so.

He reads well.

He reads very well. where very belongs to the other adverb well and shows how well he reads.

In the same way, we might say so well, re-  
markably well, extremely  
well, how well he reads,  
and so on.

Adverbs may belong to other adverbs.



## Fourth Part:

### Lesson I. ✓

You know that when we speak of persons and things we do not always use their names.

When we speak to people we very seldom do so.

And when we speak of our own selves, we never do so. The reason we

~~It~~ should have no choice but always to use names, only that there is a class of words for no other purpose but to be used instead, so that we may not have to say names over and over.



These words are called  
For. names, or, in the  
Latin tongue, Pronouns.

Pronouns are used  
for nouns that we  
may not have to say  
names over and over.

## Lesson II.

For one's own name, one  
says I.

If there is but one person  
in a room where I am, that  
person must be myself.

I am the first person.

So I is a pronoun of the  
first-person. ~~(Noun for~~  
~~ingenuity)~~

I means a single person  
and ~~is~~ is singular number.

If I speak for myself  
and some one else, I say we.

We means more than one  
person, and is plural  
number.

I told Mary.



We told Mary.

Here I and we are subjects and because they are subjects they are in the nominative case, like noun subjects.

The person speaking is the first person.

✓

Lesson III.

Mary told I.

Mary told we.

This is not right; for we want objects after the verb, and I & we can never be used but as subjects.

The object pronouns are me and us.

Mary told me.

Mary told us.

Because me and us are objects, they are in the objective case.

I's book. We's book. we cannot say, because



there are proper owning  
pronouns. Subjects?

The possessing pronouns  
for the persons who speak  
are my and our.

My book.

Our house.

My and our are in the  
possessive case.

The pronouns of the  
first person are.

I and we, subjects.

Me and us, objects.

My and our, possessing  
pronouns.

## Lesson IV

If I speak to some one, there  
must be two persons. The  
first person, I, who speak,  
and the second person who  
is spoken to.

In speaking to people  
we say you, whether we  
speak to one person or  
to several.

We may say.

You told Henry.

Where you is the subject  
nominative case.

or, Henry told you.

Where you is the object -  
objective case.



You only alters a little  
when it owns. We do  
not say, You book. but  
Your book.

Your is the possessive  
case for pronouns in the  
second person.

It used to be the custom  
to say 'thou' for the subject  
& thee for the object. & thy  
for the possessing pronoun,  
when speaking to one person.  
& we still find these words  
used in poetry.

'See thee, when thou eat'st  
thy fill'.

Where thee is object after

The verb see.

Thou, the subject of the verb  
eat'st:

& thy is possessive, owning  
fill.

The person spoken to is  
the second person.

You and your are pronouns  
of the second person.

Thou, thee, and thy are  
sometimes used.



Lesson V

In speaking of persons,  
we say he for a man.  
she for a woman.  
+ it, if we speak of a thing.

These words shew the  
difference in what is called  
gender. That is, the  
difference between he and  
she.

Nouns shew this difference  
too. either by different  
words, as

Boy. girl.

Cock. hen.

King. Queen.

or by a little change in

the word for the she or female.

Lion. lioness

Prince. princess

Actor. actress.

All words for females are  
in the feminine gender. she

Words for males are in  
the masculine gender. he

Things without-life are  
of course, neither male nor  
female. so they are in  
the neither gender. only  
we use the Latin word for  
neither & say neuter. Book

Gender shews the difference  
between he and she.

He. masculine. She feminine.



## Lesson IV.

If we speak about any one  
there must be three persons  
in our mind -

We who speak.

The person we speak to.

& the person we speak about.

Therefore the person we speak  
about is the third person.

When we use the names  
of persons & things, we are  
generally speaking about  
them, so that nouns are  
nearly always in the  
third person.

When we speak of a man  
we use he for the subject -

He went with his brother.

We use him for the object -

His brother went with him.

& His for the possessing pronoun.

His brother.

In speaking of a woman -

She is the subject - She heard me.

Her is the object. I heard her.

& Her is the possessing pronoun.

Her dress.

For things, it is both subject & object.

It is here. Give it to me.

The possessing pronoun is its.

The fly broke its wing.

The person we speak of is the  
third person. He

Nouns are mostly third person.



## Lesson VII.

You remember that we say  
The child walks. & The children  
walk. because the verb  
must change to agree with  
the subject in number.

In the same way, we say.

He walks. They walk.  
Yet I walks. He walks  
is not right. though I & he  
are both singular.

The reason is that the  
verb must be like its  
subject in person as well  
as in number.

He is the third person, so  
it takes the same form of

verb that the nouns take.  
But I is first-person.  
So we say. I love. not I  
loves. & Thou eatest,  
not Thou eats.

When we look at the  
verb by itself we often  
cannot tell what person or  
number it is of. that  
is settled by the subject.  
Whatever the subject is,  
the verb is also.

The verb and the sub-  
ject are of the same  
person.



## Lesson VIII.

If we speak of more than one person we use they for the subject, whether they are men, women or things.

They came here.

Them for the object. -

Give me six of them.

And theirs for the possessive pronoun. Theirs house.

When the persons we speak of are both he and she, as.

Our cousins have come. There are five of them, three boys and two girls.

We say that such words as

cousins & them are common as to gender. which means that they stand for both he and she.

The plural pronouns of the third person are they, them, their.

When words stand for both he and she, they are common gender.



## Lesson IX.

The pronouns we have ~~had~~ had are called personal because they are used instead of the names of persons.

There is another class of pronouns, not quite so useful, because the nouns they stand for must always go before them.

The boy who hurt his sister was very sorry.

Who is the pronoun, it stands for boy, which, you see, goes just before it.

For this reason, the nouns that go before them

pronouns are called their antecedents. which is the Latin way of saying their go-befores.

Boy & who are two words for the same person, so they must be alike in most ways.

Boy is a he-masculine. who must be the same.

Boy means one. Singular. who is the same.

Boy, we speak of, the third person - so who is the third person also.

These pronouns which are like relations to their antecedents, and are therefore



called relative pronouns, are like their antecedents in gender, number & person, because they are just other words for the same thing.

They would be always in the same case, only as you will see presently they are never in the same sentence as their antecedents.

Relative pronouns are like their antecedents in number, gender and person.

## Lesson X

You have noticed by now that a sentence is not just what is marked by a full stop, but is the words (few or many) that belong to one verb.

Relative pronouns are rather tiresome for two reasons -

First - they very often bring a new sentence into the middle of one already begun.

The boy who hurt his cat, was very sorry.  
is two sentences.



The boy - Subject.  
was very sorry - predicate  
is one sentence.

Who - Subject.  
hurt his sister - predicate  
is another sentence.

Who is always a subject  
and so must have a  
predicate for itself.

Who is always used  
for persons: and because  
it is a subject: it is  
in the nominative case.

Who is always the sub-  
ject of a sentence.

## Lesson XI.

The next difficulty with  
relative pronouns is  
that they have a way of  
getting out of their proper  
places.

We know that the object  
should follow the verb.  
When a relative pronoun  
is an object: it not only  
goes before the verb, but  
even before the subject.

The boy whom you saw  
has a little sister -  
should be.

~~The boy has a little sister.~~  
~~you saw whom.~~



whom being the object of  
the verb saw.

Whom is used in speaking  
of persons. It is always  
an object. & therefore in the  
objective case.

The possessing relative  
pronoun is whose.

It has an antecedent like  
the others & agrees with  
its antecedent in the  
same three ways.

The child, whose doll you saw, is crying.  
Child is the antecedent to whose. &  
whose possesses doll.

Whom is always an object, though it goes  
before the subject. Whose is the  
possessive relative, & it agrees with the noun  
that goes before it.

## Lesson XII.

When we speak of things, we  
use which instead of both  
who and whom.

That is a relative pronoun when  
we can put who or which instead of it.

The boy that fell down.

The boy who fell down.

The book that you read.

The book which you read.

What is a relative too, and a rather  
puzzling one. it means, the thing  
which. So we call thing the antecedent  
& which its relative.

He does not know what he is to do. means,

He does not know the thing. which he is to do.

Which, that and what are  
relatives.



Lesson XIII.

You remember we found in our lesson about adjectives many which have no particular meaning.

These have a double use. They belong to nouns as we saw before. & also, they are used instead of nouns.

We may say. Give me a few apples, where few is an adj. belonging to apples, or we may say. Give me a few. leaving out apples. so that few stands for apples as a pronoun would.

Of course apples is understood in the second sentence though we do not say it.

So with. Give me another pen.

Give me another.

Will you have some bread?

I have some.

Because these words have this double use. They are called Pronoun-adjectives.

Pronoun adjectives may stand for nouns, and so, may be subjects or objects in a sentence.



Lesson XIV.

Henry called his sister.

He asked her to go out.

She said she could not.

She must do her lessons.

Here are four single sentences, that would read much better if they were joined together. -

Henry called his sister and asked her to go out, but she said she could not, because she must do her lessons.

These words that join sentences together are called conjunctions, which <sup>word</sup> means to join together.

By the help of conjunctions,

we may often turn several sentences into one, & so save many words.

You remember that we turned several predicates into one, by the help of the conjunction and.

The same thing may happen with subjects.

We may say - John played.  
Ann played. Kate played.  
Henry played. George played.  
These five sentences may be turned into one -

John, Ann, Kate, Henry and George played.

Same words joined by



and in this way  
are in the same case.

Conjunctions join  
sentences.

### Lesson XV.

There are a few words  
which have no true place  
in a sentence, but are  
just-thrown in here &  
there, not to make sent.  
but to shew feeling.

They are called  
interjections, which word  
means thrown in.

Oh, ah, alas O. &c. are  
interjections.